### **ELECTRIC SYSTEM FOR ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE**

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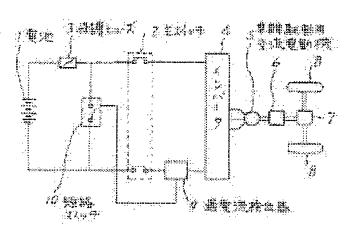
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### Abstract of JP 8116602 (A)

PURPOSE: To reduce the breaking capacity of a main circuit opening/closing switch by providing a short-circuiting switch which closes when the value of the electric current supplied from a battery exceeds a set value in parallel with a serial circuit composed of the battery and protective fuse. CONSTITUTION: When an overcurrent detector 9 detects an overcurrent, the detecting signal of the detector 9 is outputted to a short-circuiting switch 10 and closes the switch 10. When the switch 10 closes, a short circuit composed of a battery 1, protective fuse 3, and the short circuiting switch 10 is formed. A short-circuit current which is very large as compared with the rated current of the fuse 3 flows to the fuse 3 and the fuse 3 is momentarily burnt out and opened. Since the conducting current of a main switch 2 dissipates when the fuse 3 is opened, the main switch 2 does not break an overcurrent and the breaking capacity of the switch 2 can be reduced.



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### CLAIMS

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]An electrical system of an electromobile characterized by forming a short circuiting switch which carries out a closed circuit when an energizing current value from this cell exceeds a preset value in parallel with a series circuit which consists of said cell and said protection fuze in an electrical system of an electromobile characterized by comprising the following.

A cell as a power supply.

A semiconductor power converter connected to this cell via a main switch for a protection fuze and circuit opening and closing.

An electric motor for a wheel drive connected to this semiconductor power converter.

[Claim 2]A cell as a power supply.

A semiconductor power converter connected to this cell via a main switch for a protection fuze and circuit opening and closing.

An electric motor for a wheel drive connected to this semiconductor power converter. In [ are an electrical system of an electromobile provided with the above, and ] parallel with a series circuit which consists of said cell and said protection fuze. When an energizing current value from this cell exceeded a preset value, a short circuiting switch which carries out a closed circuit was formed, a shock detector was further formed in the body of this electromobile, and it constituted so that the closed circuit of said short circuiting switch might be carried out, when an impact resistance value added to this shock detector exceeded a preset value.

[Claim 3]An electrical system of an electromobile building a shock detector in a short circuiting switch in an electrical system of the electromobile according to claim 2.

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### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention uses a cell as a power supply, and relates to the electrical system of the electromobile which drives the electric motor for a wheel drive via a semiconductor power converter.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]Drawing 3 shows the conventional example of the electrical system of this kind of electromobile, and drawing 3 shows the electrical system which uses a cell as a power supply and drives the alternating current motor for a wheel drive via an inverter. The inverter 4 by which the electrical system was connected to the cell 1 as a power supply, and this cell 1 via the protection fuze 3 and the main switch 2 for circuit opening and closing in drawing 3, The alternating current motor 5 for a wheel drive connected to this inverter 4 and the energization current from the cell 1 are detected, When this energizing current value exceeds a preset value, it comprises the overcurrent detector 9 which outputs a detecting signal to the main switch 2, and the axis of the alternating current motor 5 for a wheel drive is connected with the wheel 8 via the reduction gears 6 and the differential gear 7.

[0003] The operation of the electrical system of this electromobile is as follows. First, operation carries out the closed circuit of the main switch 2, and impresses the voltage of the cell 1 to the inverter 4. It starts by impression of the voltage of the cell 1, and the inverter 4 outputs the exchange of frequency based on a driver's operation, and the considerable bottom drives the alternating current motor 5 for a wheel drive at number of rotations in the frequency of this ac output, and it drives the wheel 8. Shutdown suspends the ac output of the inverter 4 by a driver's operation, suspends the alternating current motor 5 for a wheel drive, carries out the open circuit of the main switch 2 after that, and separates the inverter 4 from the cell 1.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]In the electrical system of the above-mentioned

electromobile, Since the open circuit of the main switch is carried out in the shutdown at the time of normal after suspending the output of exchange of an inverter by a driver's operation, Although a main switch does not intercept a high current, since an overcurrent detector will detect this over-current, and will output a detecting signal to a main switch, the open circuit of the main switch will be carried out and this over-current will be intercepted if an over-current is produced during operation, the main switch needs to have the breaking capacity which can intercept this over-current. Since the cell voltage of an electromobile is generally about [ 400V ] high tension, the main switch which has the breaking capacity which can intercept an over-current by this high tension is large-sized, and there is a problem used as a high cost.

[0005]The protection fuze needs to select the thing of a sufficiently big rated current value so that it may not malfunction in the incoming current of the inverter at the time of the closed circuit of a main switch, but. Generally, in a quite big energizing current value, a fuze is blown out as compared with a rated current value, and carries out the open circuit of the circuit, and since it protects, if the rated current value of a protection fuze is enlarged, an actuating current value will become high. On the other hand, since it is necessary to intercept and protect a main switch against an over-current lower than this actuating current value, the problem which becomes still larger in the breaking capacity of a main switch arises.

[0006]In an electromobile, when the body is damaged and a high-tension part is exposed by a collision etc., there is a problem which produces an electrical shock with the high tension from a cell. The 1st purpose of this invention is to provide the electrical system of the electromobile which reduced the breaking capacity of the main switch for circuit opening and closing. The 2nd purpose of this invention is to prevent the electrical shock by the high tension from a cell, when the body is damaged by the electromobile by a collision etc. and a high-tension part is exposed.

## [0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem]In order to attain the 1st above-mentioned purpose, this invention A cell as a power supply, In an electrical system of an electromobile which consists of a semiconductor power converter connected to this cell via a main switch for a protection fuze and circuit opening and closing, and an electric motor for a wheel drive connected to this semiconductor power converter, In parallel with a series circuit which consists of said cell and said protection fuze, when an energizing current value from this cell exceeds a preset value, a short circuiting switch which carries out a closed circuit is formed. In parallel with a series circuit which consists of a cell and a protection fuze in order to attain the 2nd purpose. It is suitable, if it constitutes so that the closed circuit of said short circuiting switch may be carried out when an impact resistance value which forms a short circuiting switch which carries out a closed circuit when energization current from this cell exceeds a preset value, forms a shock detector in the body of this electromobile further, and is added to this shock detector exceeds a preset value. They are good facilities when

this shock detector is built in a short circuiting switch. [0008]

[Function]In the electrical system of the electromobile of this invention according to claim 1, Since a short circuiting switch will carry out a closed circuit and the short-circuit current of a very big current value will flow into a protection fuze as compared with the rated current value of this fuze if an over-current occurs from a cell to energization current, this protection fuze is blown out in an instant, and an open circuit is carried out. Since the energization current of a main switch disappears by the open circuit of a protection fuze, a main switch does not intercept an over-current and can reduce the breaking capacity. Even if it selects the rated current value of a protection fuze to a big current value so that it may not malfunction in the incoming current of the inverter at the time of the closed circuit of a main switch, Since the short-circuit current of a very big current value flows as compared with the rated current value of this fuze at the time of the closed circuit of a short circuiting switch, this protection fuze is blown out in an instant, and an open circuit is carried out. [0009] In the electrical system of the electromobile according to claim 2, form a shock detector in the body of this electromobile, and a short circuiting switch, Since it constituted so that a closed circuit might be carried out when the impact resistance value added to this shock detector exceeded a preset value, Since the short circuiting switch operates with this shock and a protection fuze blows out and carries out an open circuit when this electromobile produces a collision, even if the body is damaged and a high-tension part is exposed by a collision, impression of the high tension of a cell is intercepted to this hightension part, and an electrical shock is prevented. [0010]

[Example]Drawing 1 is a circuit diagram showing one example of the electrical system of the electromobile of this invention. The place where the example shown in drawing 1 differs from the conventional example shown in drawing 3 forms the short circuiting switch 10 in parallel with the series circuit which consists of the cell 1 and the protection fuze 3, and is at the point which carried out the connection substitute so that the detecting signal of the overcurrent detector 9 might be inputted into this short circuiting switch 10. [0011]In the electrical system of this electromobile, if an over-current is produced and the overcurrent detector 9 detects this over-current during operation, the detecting signal of an over-current will be outputted to the short circuiting switch 10, and the closed circuit of the short circuiting switch 10 will be carried out. If the short circuiting switch 10 carries out a closed circuit, the short circuit which consists of the cell 1, the protection fuze 3, and the short circuiting switch 10 is formed, the short-circuit current of a very big current value flows into the protection fuze 3 as compared with the rated current value of this fuze, this protection fuze 3 will be blown out in an instant, and an open circuit will be carried out. Since the energization current of the main switch 2 disappears by the open circuit of the protection fuze 3, the main switch 2 does not intercept an over-current and can reduce the breaking capacity.

[0012]Even if it selects the rated current value of the protection fuze 3 to a big current value so that it may not malfunction in the incoming current of the inverter at the time of the closed circuit of the main switch 2, Since the short-circuit current of a very big current value flows as compared with the rated current value of this fuze at the time of the closed circuit of the short circuiting switch 10, this protection fuze 3 is blown out in an instant, and an open circuit is carried out. The size of the short-circuit current which flows through the cell 1, the protection fuze 3, and the short circuiting switch 10, since it is about 1 law if the length of the cable which connects these does not change, if the length of a cable is fixed not related at the size of the body, etc. by arranging the protection fuze 3 and the short circuiting switch 10 near the cell 1, the blowout conditions of the fixed protection fuze 3 are always acquired, and it is suitable.

[0013] Drawing 2 is a circuit diagram showing the example from which the electrical system of the electromobile of another invention differs. The place where the example shown in drawing 2 differs from the example shown in drawing 1 forms the shock detector 11 in the main part of this electromobile, and is at the point of having inputted this detecting signal into the short circuiting switch 10. This shock detector 11 may be used together with that shock detector when this electromobile is provided with an air bag protection system. [0014] Since the short circuiting switch 10 carries out a closed circuit and the protection fuze 3 blows out and carries out an open circuit with the detecting signal of the shock detector 11 when a collision is produced in this example, Even if the body is damaged and a high-tension part is exposed by a collision, impression of the high tension from the cell 1 is intercepted to this high-tension part, and an electrical shock is prevented. Although a drawing is omitted, when it is made to build the shock detector 11 in the short circuiting switch 10 in drawing 2, devices are miniaturization taste facilities.

[0015]In each above-mentioned example, although the case of the electrical system which drives the alternating current motor for a wheel drive via an inverter by using a cell as a power supply was described, of course, it can carry out similarly about the electrical system which drives the direct current motor for a wheel drive via a chopper by using a cell as a power supply.

[0016]

[Effect of the Invention]In the electrical system of the electromobile of this invention according to claim 1, since the main switch for circuit opening and closing can reduce the breaking capacity, it turns into a switch of low cost. In the electrical system of the electromobile according to claim 2, even if the body is damaged by this electromobile by a collision etc. and a high-tension part is exposed, impression of the high tension from a cell is intercepted by this high-tension part, and an electrical shock is prevented.

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### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The circuit diagram showing one example of the electrical system of the electromobile of this invention

[Drawing 2] The circuit diagram showing the example from which the electrical system of the electromobile of another invention differs

[Drawing 3]The circuit diagram showing an example of the electrical system of the conventional electromobile

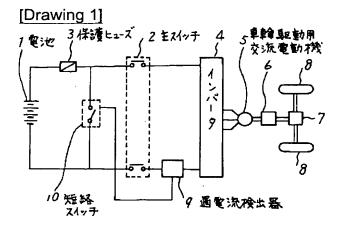
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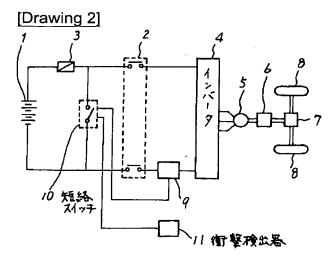
- 1 Cell
- 2 Main switch
- 3 Protection fuze
- 4 Inverter (semiconductor power converter)
- 5 The alternating current motor for a wheel drive (electric motor for a wheel drive)
- 9 Overcurrent detector
- 10 Short circuiting switch
- 11 Shock detector

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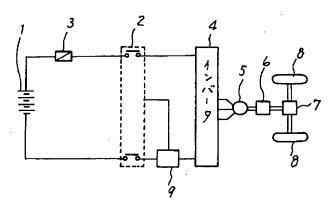
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## **DRAWINGS**





# [Drawing 3]



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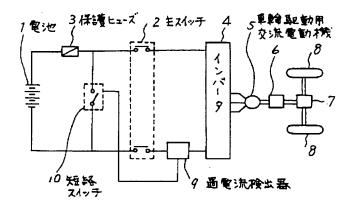
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## (54) 【発明の名称】 電気自動車の電気システム

## (57)【要約】

【目的】回路開閉用の主スイッチの遮断容量を低減する。

【構成】電池1と、この電池に保護フューズ3および主スイッチ2を介して接続された半導体電力変換器(インバータ)4と、この半導体電力変換器に接続された車輪駆動用電動機(車輪駆動用交流電動機)5とからなる電気自動車の電気システムにおいて、電池1および保護フューズ3からなる直列回路に並列に、この電池1からの通電電流値が設定値を越えたとき閉路する短絡スイッチ10を設ける。



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### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】電源としての電池と、この電池に保護フューズおよび回路開閉用の主スイッチを介して接続された 半導体電力変換器と、この半導体電力変換器に接続され た車輪駆動用電動機とからなる電気自動車の電気システムにおいて、前記電池および前記保護フューズからなる 直列回路に並列に、この電池からの通電電流値が設定値 を越えたとき閉路する短絡スイッチを設けたことを特徴 とする電気自動車の電気システム。

【請求項2】電源としての電池と、この電池に保護フューズおよび回路開閉用の主スイッチを介して接続された 半導体電力変換器と、この半導体電力変換器に接続され た車輪駆動用電動機とからなる電気自動車の電気システムにおいて、前記電池および前記保護フューズからなる 直列回路に並列に、この電池からの通電電流値が設定値 を越えたとき閉路する短絡スイッチを設け、更にこの電 気自動車の車体に衝撃検出器を設け、この衝撃検出器に 加わる衝撃値が設定値を越えたとき前記短絡スイッチを 閉路するよう構成したことを特徴とする電気自動車の電 気システム。

【請求項3】請求項2に記載の電気自動車の電気システムにおいて、衝撃検出器を短絡スイッチに内蔵したことを特徴とする電気自動車の電気システム。

### 【発明の詳細な説明】

### [0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、電池を電源とし、半導体電力変換器を介して車輪駆動用電動機を駆動する電気 自動車の電気システムに関する。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】図3はこの種の電気自動車の電気システムの従来例を示し、図3では電池を電源としインバータを介して車輪駆動用交流電動機を駆動する電気システムを示す。図3において電気システムは電源としての電池1と、この電池1に保護フューズ3および回路開閉用の主スイッチ2を介して接続されたインバータ4と、このインバータ4に接続された車輪駆動用交流電動機5と、電池1からの通電電流を検出し、この通電電流値が設定値を越えたとき主スイッチ2に検出信号を出力する過電流検出器9とから構成され、車輪駆動用交流電動機5の軸は減速機6および差動装置7を介して車輪8に連結される。

【0003】この電気自動車の電気システムの動作は次の通りである。まず、運転は主スイッチ2を閉路してインバータ4に電池1の電圧を印加する。インバータ4は電池1の電圧の印加で始動して運転者の操作に基づいた間波数の交流を出力し、車輪駆動用交流電動機5はこの交流出力の周波数に相当した回転数で駆動し、車輪8を駆動する。また、運転停止は運転者の操作によりインバータ4の交流出力を停止して車輪駆動用交流電動機5を停止し、その後主スイッチ2を開路してインバータ4を50である。

電池1から切り離す。

#### [0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】前述の電気自動車の電気システムにおいては、正常時における運転停止では、運転者の操作によりインバータの交流の出力を停止してから主スイッチを開路するので、主スイッチは大電流を生じると、過電流検出器はこの過電流を検出して主スイッチに検出信号を出力し、主スイッチは開路してこの過電流を遮断するので、主スイッチはこの過電流を遮断できる遮断容量を有する必要がある。一般に電気自動車の電池電圧は400V程度の高電圧であるので、この高電圧で過電流を遮断できる遮断容量を有する主スイッチは大形で高コストとなる問題がある。

【0005】また、保護フューズは主スイッチの閉路時におけるインバータの突入電流で誤動作しないように充分大きな定格電流値のものを選定する必要があるが、一般にフューズは定格電流値に比較してかなり大きな通電電流値において溶断して回路を開路し、保護するものであるので、保護フューズの定格電流値を大きくすると動作電流値が高くなる。一方主スイッチはこの動作電流値より低い過電流に対しては遮断して保護する必要があるので、主スイッチの遮断容量が更に大きくなる問題が生じる。

【0006】更に、電気自動車においては、衝突事故などによって車体が破損し高電圧部が露出したとき、電池からの高電圧によって感電事故を生じる問題がある。本発明の第1の目的は、回路開閉用の主スイッチの遮断容量を低減した電気自動車の電気システムを提供することにある。また、本発明の第2の目的は電気自動車が衝突事故などによって車体が破損し高電圧部が露出したとき、電池からの高電圧による感電事故を防止することにある。

#### [0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】前述の第1の目的を達成するために、本発明は電源としての電池と、この電池に保護フューズおよび回路開閉用の主スイッチを介して接続された半導体電力変換器と、この半導体電力変換器に接続された車輪駆動用電動機とからなる電気自動車ので、前記電池および前記保護フューズがらなる直列回路に並列に、この電池からの通電電流が設定値を越えたとき閉路する短絡スイッチを設け、更に、この電気自動車の車体に衝撃検出器を設け、更に、この電気自動車の車体に衝撃検出器を設け、可に、この衝撃検出器を短絡スイッチを閉路するよう構成すると好適である。更に、この衝撃検出器を短絡スイッチに内蔵すると好便である。

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#### [0008]

【作用】本発明の請求項1記載の電気自動車の電気システムにおいては、電池からの通電電流に過電流が発生すると短絡スイッチが閉路し、保護フューズにはこのフューズの定格電流値に比較して非常に大きな電流値の短絡電流が流れるので、この保護フューズは瞬時に溶断して開路する。保護フューズの開路によって主スイッチの通電電流は消失するので、主スイッチは過電流を遮断することはなく、その遮断容量を低減できる。また、保護フューズの定格電流値を主スイッチの閉路時におけるインバータの突入電流で誤動作しないように大きな電流値に選定しても、短絡スイッチの閉路時にはこのフューズの定格電流値に比較して非常に大きな電流値の短絡電流が流れるので、この保護フューズは瞬時に溶断して開路する。

【0009】また、請求項2に記載の電気自動車の電気システムにおいて、この電気自動車の車体に衝撃検出器を設け、短絡スイッチは、この衝撃検出器に加わる衝撃値が設定値を越えたとき閉路するよう構成したので、この電気自動車が衝突事故を生じたとき、この衝撃で短絡スイッチが動作し、保護フューズが溶断して開路するので、衝突事故によって車体が破損し高電圧部が露出してもこの高電圧部へ電池の高電圧の印加は遮断され感電事故は防止される。

#### [0010]

【実施例】図1は本発明の電気自動車の電気システムの一実施例を示す回路図である。図1に示す実施例が図3に示す従来例と異なるところは、電池1および保護フューズ3からなる直列回路に並列に短絡スイッチ10を設け、過電流検出器9の検出信号をこの短絡スイッチ10に入力するように接続換えした点にある。

【0011】この電気自動車の電気システムにおいては、運転中に過電流を生じ過電流検出器9がこの過電流を検出すると、過電流の検出信号は短絡スイッチ10に出力され、短絡スイッチ10は閉路する。短絡スイッチ10が閉路すると、電池1,保護フューズ3および短絡スイッチ10からなる短絡回路が形成され、保護フューズ3にはこのフューズの定格電流値に比較して非常に大きな電流値の短絡電流が流れ、この保護フューズ3は瞬時に溶断して開路する。保護フューズ3の開路によって主スイッチ2の通電電流は消失するので、主スイッチ2は過電流を遮断することはなく、その遮断容量を低減できる。

【0012】また、保護フューズ3の定格電流値を主スイッチ2の閉路時におけるインバータの突入電流で誤動作しないように大きな電流値に選定しても、短絡スイッチ10の閉路時にはこのフューズの定格電流値に比較して非常に大きな電流値の短絡電流が流れるので、この保護フューズ3は瞬時に溶断して開路する。なお、電池1、保護フューズ3および短絡スイッチ10を通して流 50

れる短絡電流の大きさは、これらを接続するケーブルの 長さが変わらなければほぼ一定であるので、電池1の近 くに保護フューズ3および短絡スイッチ10を配置する ことにより、ケーブルの長さを車体の大きさなどに関係 なく一定にすると、常に一定の保護フューズ3の溶断条 件が得られ好適である。

【0013】図2は別の発明の電気自動車の電気システムの異なる実施例を示す回路図である。図2に示す実施例が図1に示す実施例と異なるところは、この電気自動車の本体に衝撃検出器11を設け、この検出信号を短絡スイッチ10に入力するようにした点にある。この衝撃検出器11は、この電気自動車がエアバック保護システムを備えるときは、その衝撃検出器と併用してもよい。

【0014】この実施例では衝突事故を生じたときに、 衝撃検出器11の検出信号によって短絡スイッチ10が 閉路し、保護フューズ3が溶断して開路するので、衝突 事故によって車体が破損し高電圧部が露出しても、この 高電圧部へ電池1からの高電圧の印加は遮断され感電事 故が防止される。なお、図面は省略するが、図2におい て衝撃検出器11を短絡スイッチ10に内蔵するように すると装置が小形化し好便である。

【0015】前述の各実施例においては、電池を電源としてインバータを介して車輪駆動用交流電動機を駆動する電気システムの場合について述べたが、電池を電源としてチョッパを介して車輪駆動用直流電動機を駆動する電気システムについても同様に実施できることは勿論である。

#### [0016]

【発明の効果】本発明の請求項1記載の電気自動車の電 30 気システムにおいては、回路開閉用の主スイッチはその 遮断容量が低減できるので低コストのスイッチとなる。 また、請求項2記載の電気自動車の電気システムにおい ては、この電気自動車が衝突事故などによって車体が破損し高電圧部が露出しても、この高電圧部に電池からの 高電圧の印加は遮断され感電事故が防止される。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の電気自動車の電気システムの一実施例 を示す回路図

【図2】別の発明の電気自動車の電気システムの異なる 実施例を示す回路図

【図3】従来の電気自動車の電気システムの一例を示す 回路図

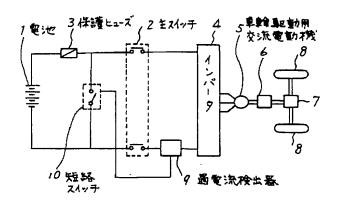
# 【符号の説明】

- 1 電池
- 2 主スイッチ
- 3 保護フューズ
- 4 インバータ (半導体電力変換器)
- 5 車輪駆動用交流電動機(車輪駆動用電動機)
- 9 過電流検出器
- 50 10 短絡スイッチ

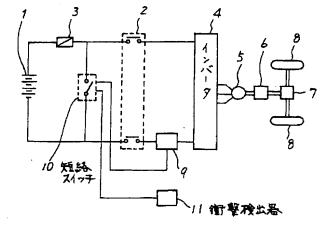
# 1 1

【図1】

5



【図3】



【図2】

